

Why do we believe the Earth is a sphere?

You've been told this by your teachers and parents since you were small, but have you really got any proof?

Can you prove by sound reasoning and factual evidence that, the present accepted theory, the Earth is a globe, spinning on its axis every 24 hours, and at the same time describing an orbit round the Sun at a speed of 100,000km per hour is true. I think it is contrary to all our experience and common sense!

Go outside, into the country away from the city lights. Find a place, like a hill, where you can look around and see the horizon. What do you see? Do you see the earth spread out? Do you see that it looks circular or disk shaped? Look over head. What do you see? Do you see a vast expanse of sky forming a dome over your head?

As a scientist it is my duty to challenge unsound and false theories with irrefutable evidence. Lets look at the evidence for the spherical model...

A ship disappearing hull first over the Horizon (The open sequence to Ridley Scott's film 1492)

Have you ever actually seen this?

No!

Then don't take peoples' word for it. This is the root of the whole problem. You are taking the word of people who are indoctrinated into this school of thought. FREE YOUR MIND!

Yes?

The scientific explanation is in refraction...

Spherical Earthers would have us believe that because of the curvature of the Earth that light rays (which travel in straight lines???) are cut out by the surface of the Earth.

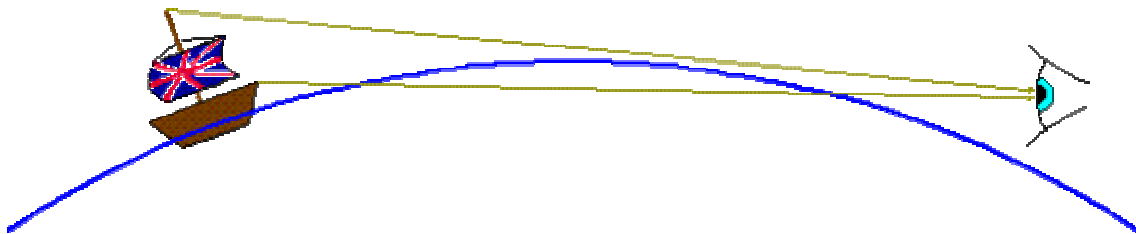


Fig 1: Conventional wisdom would have you believe that the Earth is curved and that light travels in straight lines.

But this could equally be because of the effect of inferior mirage. It's the same idea as why the road looks wet on a hot day (Seen this? YES). The hot road causes the air above it to heat up and be less dense, thus bending (refracting) the light from road, and making the road look wet. The same idea applies to the boat, only because the sea is cooler than the land (except at night- ever seen this effect at night?) the light gets bent the other way.

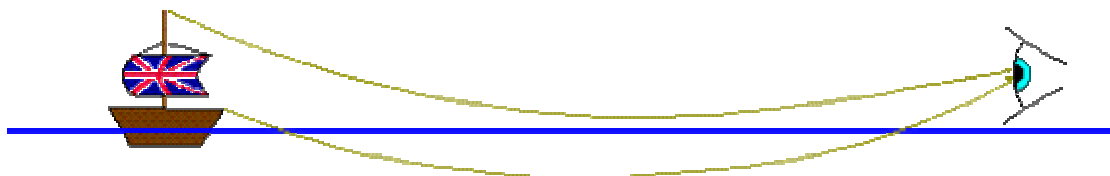


Fig 2: The Earth is really flat, and light is bent by refraction through cool dense air, giving rise to the phenomenon a ships hull disappears from sight before its mast.

Circumnavigation of the World

Should it be impossible to circumnavigate the world?

NO!

If the centre of the flat Earth is the North pole, and a magnetic compass always points towards it, then the directions that it shows as East and West are subject to change. If you follow the compass in an Easterly or Westerly direction for long enough, it will lead you back to where you started, having led you in a circle around the North Pole.

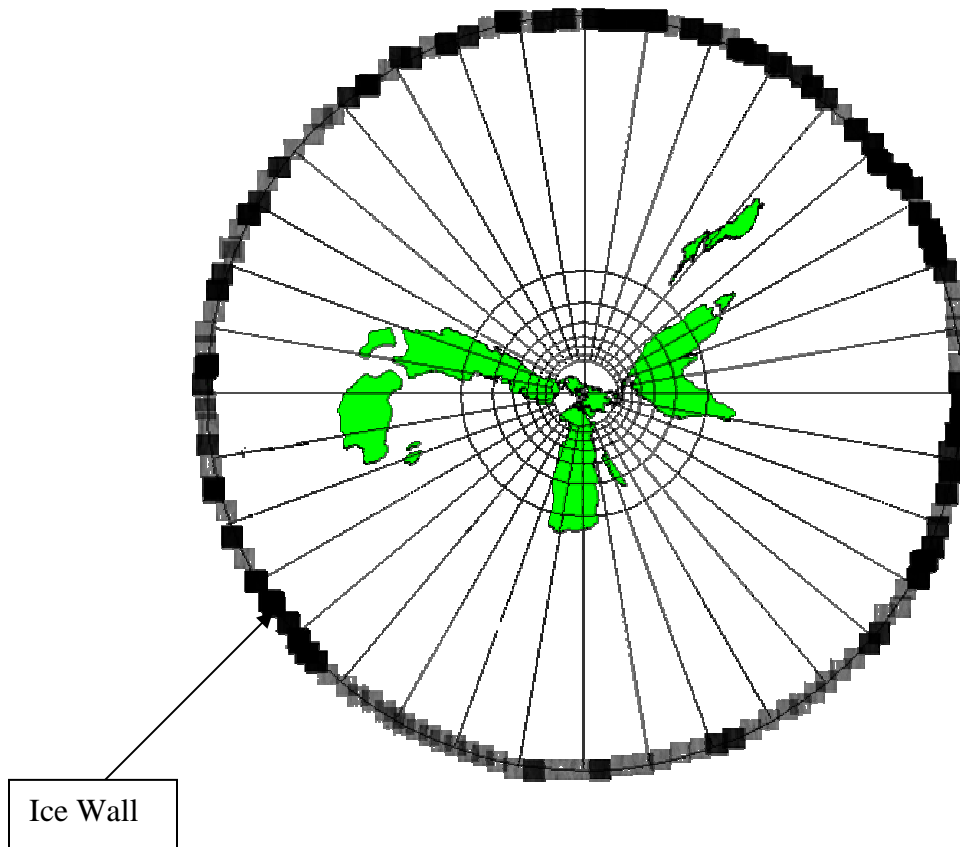


Fig 3: An alternative azimuthal projection of the world, showing the north pole at the centre and the oceans bounded by an ice wall stretching around the circumference.

So what about the South Pole?

It doesn't exist. There is no single point on Earth that is a single South. Every point on the ice wall is a South, but only because it is less north than everywhere else.

Imagine the North pole of the Earth as being the North of a Bar Magnet standing on its end with the North just below the North Pole.

This would explain why the North Pole exists, but the south doesn't (at least on the Earth that we can explore).

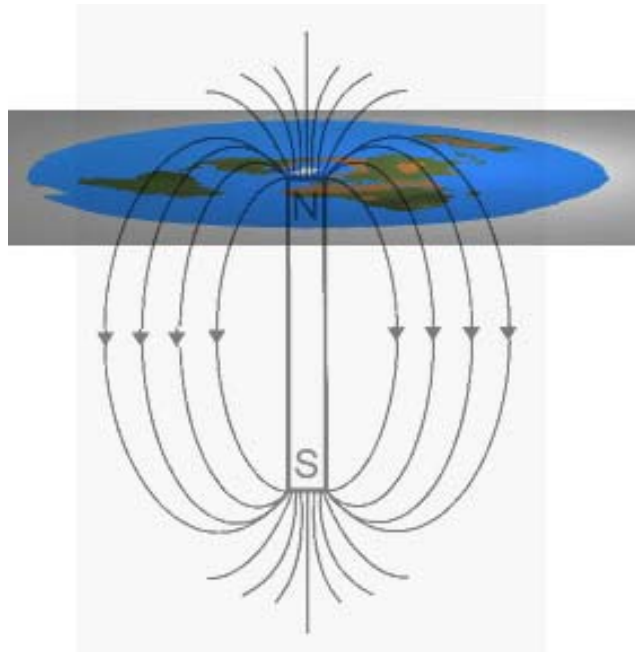


Fig 4: If the North pole of a conventional bar magnet is placed at the centre of the flat Earth, with its South somewhere below the disk, then a magnetic field pattern similar to that observed would be established.

And what is more, close to the ice walls, the magnetic field line begin to get distorted, thus giving rise to the few explorers who get deluded into believing that they have actually been to a 'south pole'!

So what about the seasons and the phases of the moon?

This is actually much easier to explain if you think about the Earth as being flat, than it is if the Earth is a sphere. First we must think about the nature of the Sun and the moon. The sun is really only 3000 kilometres away from the Earth, and the moon nearer. The Sun is a circular light about 32 kilometres across, while the moon is a circular disk that is even smaller.

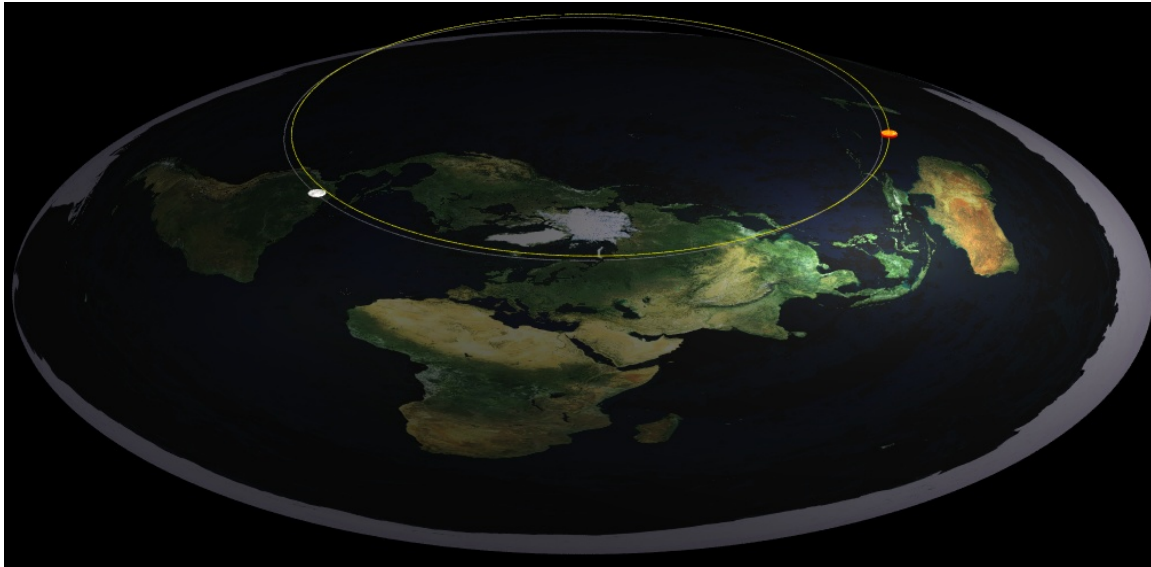


Fig 5: The circular paths of the Sun and Moon as explained by the flat Earth model.

The seasons come about because the Sun's path, while being circular changes its radius. In the northern hemisphere's summer, it describes a smaller circle than in the winter, thus illuminating the north more in the summer than in the winter, leading to longer daylight hours and higher temperatures.

As for the phases of the moon, this is simple reflection! The moon, unlike the Sun is not a source of light, and what we can see of it is only that part that is illuminated by the sun's light that is reflected back off the Earth and on to the moon. Obviously the closer the moon and the sun are in their circles the more light is reflected back from the Earth and onto the moon, giving rise to full moons. Thus the waxing moon happens as the moon draws closer to the sun, and the waning moon as it recedes from it.

Actually if you think about the model that conventional science asks you to believe it is laughably inconsistent! Scientists claim that seasons come about because the spherical Earth is tilted on its axis, and at one time of year the 'northern' hemisphere is closer more inclined towards the sun than at others. Really how would building stand? Surely if the Earth was precessing in this way tall building like the Eiffel tower would wobble and fall over as a matter of course!

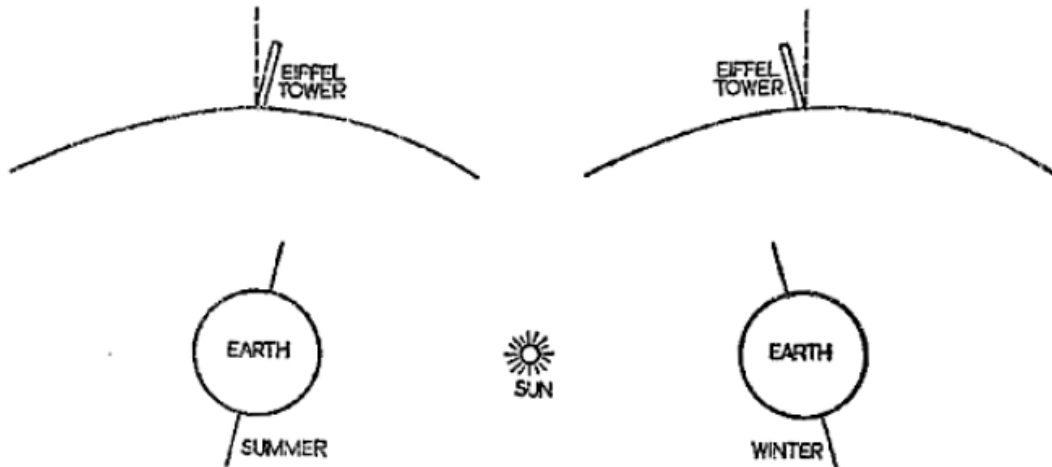


Fig 6: If the spherical Earth were tilted in its axis of rotation, as suggested by conventional science, then tall building should sway from side to side.

And what about this nonsense of the Earth spinning? Do scientists consider us all idiots? If the Earth was spherical and spinning at the required rate to give us periodical day and night according to the dimensions of the solar system claimed, then we would be moving through the air around us at 1000km per hour! Can you feel this gale? Me neither!

Furthermore this rate of rotation should surely mean that if we get in an aeroplane and take off, that the aircraft would need to travel at 100km per hour just to keep up with the place from which it left. Or could the aircraft not just take off and wait until the destination was below it and then land?

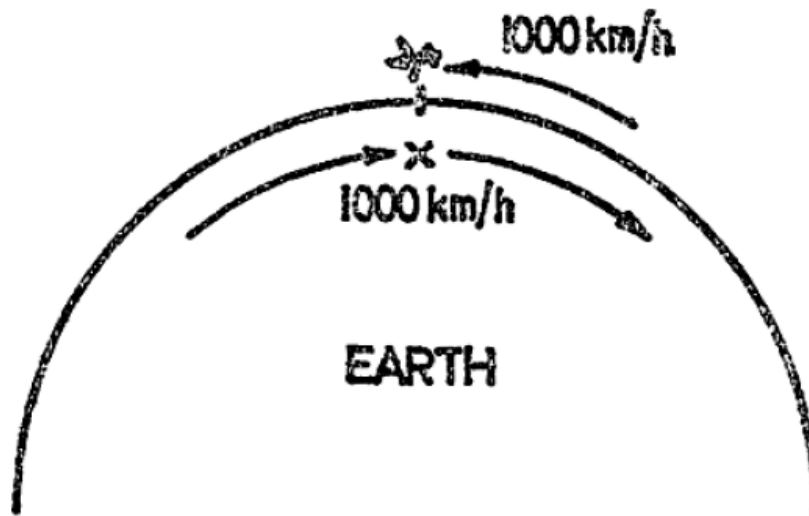


Fig 7: If the Earth was spinning at 1000km/h, then aircraft which travel at similar speeds, should either cover the surface of the Earth at 2000km/h or only manage to stay above the same location, depending on whether they travel against or with the spin of the Earth.

Flat Earth theory surely makes more sense.

Another really good piece of evidence that the Earth isn't spinning is the long exposure photos taken of the sky at night.



Fig 8: Long exposure photographs taken of the night sky show stars have sharp tails as they move through the sky. This could not be the case if the Earth was moving.

Notice the clear and sharp trails of the stars? I challenge you to take a long exposure photograph while moving, and get a sharp image like this. Every time it will be blurry.

If however you are photographing a moving object, then the results are much more sharp and clear.



Fig 9: Moving objects photographed in long exposures by a stationary camera reveal sharp traces, like those of the stars.

Evidence that it is the sky that is moving not us!

One of the most compelling pieces of evidence for the lay person that the Earth is spherical is the photos regularly and cunningly released by NASA. Well are NASA any more reliable than the majority of science teachers? I would say they are an awful lot less so. Have you read 'Deception Point' by Dan Brown? Don't even get me started on the conspiracy that NASA actually landed people on the moon. That's for another time. I'll say only this- if we had men walking around on the moon 30 years ago, why are they projecting that it will take another 10 years before we have the technology to go back? Anyway NASA in 1977 released this picture of the Earth, further convincing the general public that the Earth is a Sphere.

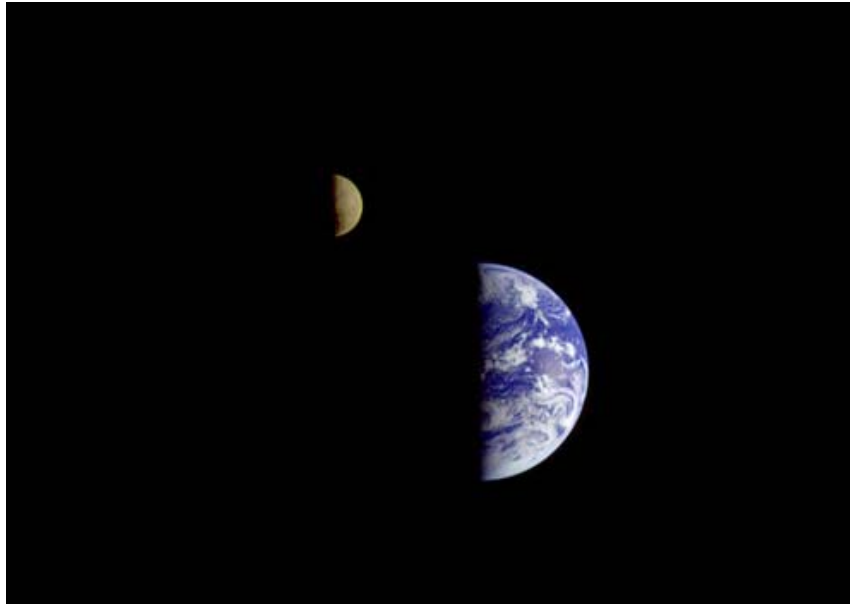


Fig 10: NASA claimed that the space probe Voyager took this photograph of the Earth and Moon in 1977.

In 1977 NASA's budget was \$4 billion! In the same year, George Lucas produced hundreds of images like this for only \$11million. Similarly convincing, except that you know the latter to be fictional and you assume the former to be factual. BUT why?

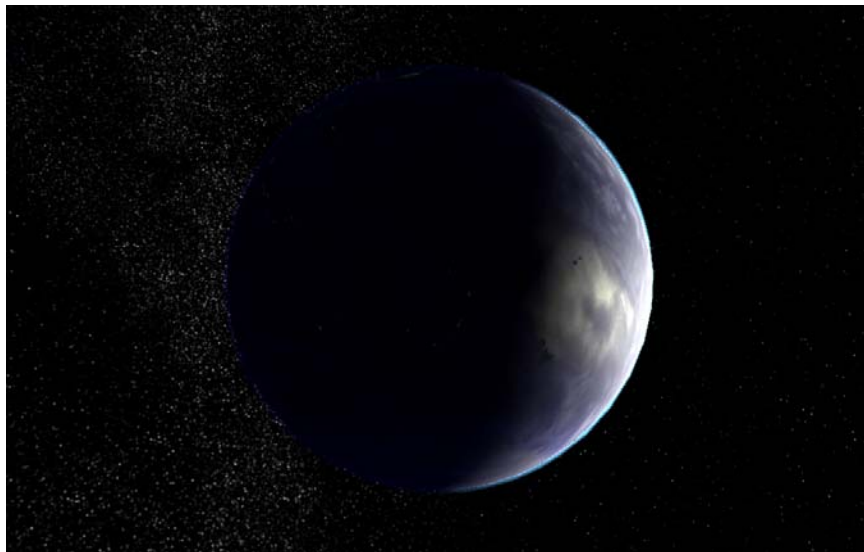


Fig 11: George Lucas produced this image of the fictional planet of Alderaan in 1977 on a considerably lower budget than NASA.